

Football

The USSR and West Germany in action.

Photo by
Vitaly Blagodarov and
Sergei Chelnokov

Matches
as seen by coaches

The USSR football side beat West Germany 1-0 in a friendly game in Moscow Lenin Central Stadium.

For the winners it was a dress rehearsal for their last world cup elimination games.

Fans crammed the stands and their expectations were not let down for the game proved quite exciting and with lots of scoring chances. Zygmanovich used one to score for the USSR in the 63rd minute.

We faced very strong and authoritative opponents, said Soviet chief coach Eduard Malo-

fev after the game. We had luck and we needed it more, for West Germany has practically secured a spot in Mexican world cup and we have yet to get one.

I congratulate the USSR with a fine showing, said West Germany's coach Franz Beckenbauer. We know the Soviet side were a powerful rival but could not tell they were in such good shape. True, our season has only just begun and in Moscow we were below par physically. If the USSR had more luck they could have won by a greater margin.

Tal's tenth
samovar

Nearly a thousand spectators were agog with excitement for five hours of the finals of the Moscow blitz chess tournament in the Sokolniki park. Previous to it were scores of mass tournaments at Moscow parks and public gardens and chess clubs.

The finals' field included four Grandmasters, two International Masters and 14 Masters.

The centre of attraction was world ex-champion Mikhail Tal who will enter in several weeks' time the challengers' tournament at Montalieu, France, and he was up to the mark, winning the "Vechnyaya Moskva" newspaper's traditional prize, a fine-looking samovar, his tenth to date.

HANDSHAKE
IN THE MOUNTAINS

In the rigorous conditions of the ascent we learned from our own experience that friendship and understanding among our peoples can do a lot to benefit civilization, stresses a statement by participants in a joint Soviet-American ascent of the Victory Summit. To reach durable, just and democratic peace today one needs, just as in reaching a mountain top, just one thing—unity of action. We, the Soviet and American climbers and athletes to show each other of action to eliminate the threat of a new war.

At a Moscow press conference participants in the ascent of Victory Summit named in honour of the Soviet people's Victory in World War II told of their impressions and the obstacles they had to conquer in the mountains.

Beker proves class

This year's Wimbledon winner Boris Becker, 17, of West Germany has excelled at a big international tournament at Mason, USA, downing on the way to the finals experienced rivals like Hank Pfister of the USA, 5-7, 6-1, 6-4 and Joakim Nyström of Sweden, 6-4, 7-5.

The crowd was looking for-

ward to keep competition in the finals between Becker and Sweden's top player and the world No. 3 Mats Wilander but the former took advantage of his main weapon, a powerful serve and confident play at three sets to dispose of the rival 6-1, 6-4 in just 65 minutes.

FISU's decision

The International University Sports Federation (FISU) at its General Assembly in Kobe, Japan, which is currently the site of the 1985 Universiade, accepted nine new members to bring its membership to 81. The "new-comers" are Guinea, Cameroon, Malaysia, Papua-New Guinea and other countries.

The Assembly heard reports on the start of preparation for the 1987 Universiade. The winter one will be held in mountainous Strbské Pleso in Czechoslovakia

and the summer one in Yugoslavia. The delegates heard a report on preparation for the world university cycling road and track championships scheduled to be held in Moscow.

One bidder for the 1990 Summer Universiade is North Carolina University at Chapel Hill, while Sofia, Bulgaria, and Lake Placid, US, which won the 1980 winter games, are also in the running.



Captain of the first Soviet team Igor Mironov with the victory Cup. He has played the most 62 games for the national squad to the history of Soviet rugby and scored 350 points.

A scene from the closing game of the Moscow International tournament for the USSR Rugby Federation prize between 1985 European championship silver medalist USSR and young-time European champion Romania. The USSR came back from behind to win 22-10. The USSR team played their last and take tenth such award. The second Soviet team placed third, followed by Poland and Czechoslovakia. Photos by Sergei Prokhorov

EUROPEAN CUP
FOR THE 14th AND LAST TIME

The USSR motor ball side has downed West Germany 4-2 to win their 14th such title.

Earlier in the tournament held in France the USSR drew with Swiss side West Germany 1-1

and beat Spain 13-1 and France 5-0.

This was the last such cup, as European championships will be held from now on. The final will be staged in the USSR on July 1-7 next year.

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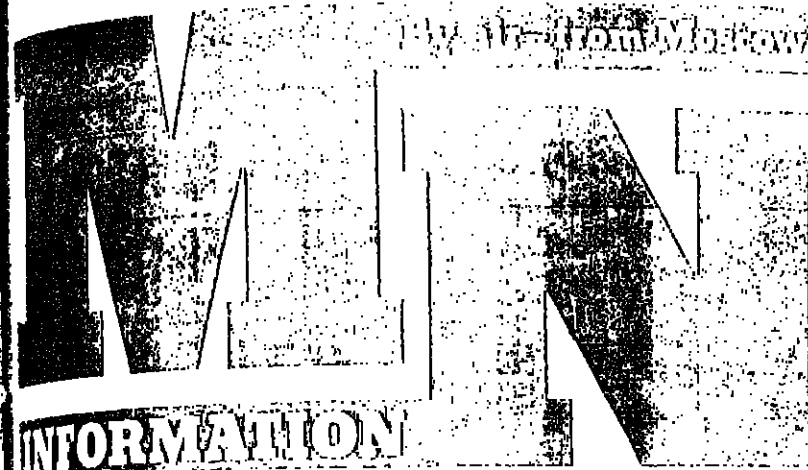


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WE SHOULD
LOOK FOR A WAY
OUT TOGETHER

Both should be faced. Despite the negotiations which have begun in Geneva, the agreement to hold a summit meeting, the relations between the two countries are rapidly deteriorating and the arms race is not subsiding.

It was said by Mikhail Gorbachev in an interview with the American "Time" magazine.

THE VICIOUS
CIRCLE

Colleagues and I, the Soviet leaders, are quite exacting self-criticism when it comes to our own activities not only in this country but also abroad and we are asking ourselves again and again if that which we have connected with our decisions.

What is there that we can do to ourselves in this regard? Indeed, in this critical moment Moscow is trying to restrain its pronouncements with regard to the situation. It is not resorting to inflammatory campaigns, nor is it shouting hatred for your side. We believe it is very important that even at times of great aggravation the feeling of mutual respect be maintained. Soviet people for the American people should not be intimidated, as far as I can judge, the feeling is largely a mutual one.

It is bad that at a time when the disarmament negotiations have resumed and prepa-

rations are underway for a first summit in six years we are persistently seeking ways to break the vicious circle and bring the process of arms limitation out of the dead end. In particular, that is precisely the objective of our moratorium on nuclear explosions and of our proposals to the United States to join it and to resume the negotiations on a complete ban on nuclear tests as well as of the proposals regarding peaceful cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in space. We are convinced that we should look for a way out of the current difficult situation together.

A SHORTAGE OF
RESPONSIBILITY

The US administration has regrettably taken a different road, the Soviet leader went on. In response to our moratorium it defiantly hastened to set off yet another nuclear explosion as if to spite everyone. And to our proposals concerning a peaceful space it responded with a decision to conduct a first operational test of an anti-satellite weapon. As if that were not enough, it has also launched another "campaign of hatred" against the USSR.

What kind of impression does all this make? On the one hand, (Continued on page 2)

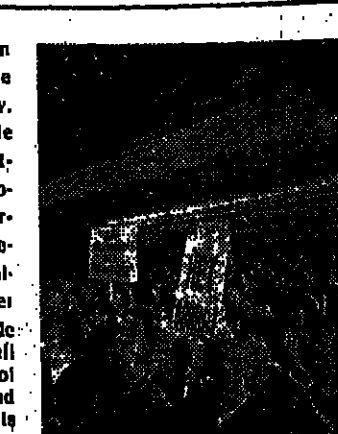
MIKHAIL GORBACHOV
meets Georges Marchais

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met Georges Marchais, General Secretary of the French Communist Party.

Both discussions were held in the atmosphere of sincere friendship and comradely understanding and were characterized by mutual desire to facilitate further development of cooperation and solidarity between the two Parties. The leaders of the CPSU and PCP exchanged information on their Parties activities and discussed key world issues.

A joint statement was issued after the discussions.

The picture was taken at an evening meeting in the 1st State Building in Moscow. On September 1—Day of Trade Union Action for Peace—meetings were held also at the auto-arc steel works, Vaukovo along the Ordzhonikidze engineering works and elsewhere. Millions of Soviet people in other cities urged working people to check the forces of militarism and aggression, and to take action to avert the threat of a new world war.



Telephone AP-TASS

Round
the Soviet
Union

● THE FIRST HARVEST OF KALE AT THE FIRST ARTIFICIAL PLANTATION IN THE POLAR REGION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN AT THE DALNIYE ZELENTSY SETTLEMENT IN PRIMORIE BY SPECIALISTS FROM THE MURMANSK FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION. The harvest of about 100,000 kg in terms of a hectare is three times more than it can be taken in from the same areas in natural conditions. The experience of running the first commercial field of marine

crops in the North-West of the country will be continued. Artificial plantations will soon appear in a number of bays of the Barents and White Seas.

● A CONCERT ORGAN MADE BY CZECHOSLOVAK MASTERS FROM THE TOWN OF KRNOV, HAS ARRIVED IN VOLGOGRAD. The instrument made the trip in four railway cars to this city on the banks of the Volga River, where the building of a concert hall for organ music is nearing completion. Czechoslovak specialists fulfilled this responsible order on the eve of Days of Friendship which will soon be held in this city in honour of the Volgograd and North-Moravian regions.

September 1—Day
of Knowledge

This is one of the youngest and most popular holidays in this country, a holiday for over a hundred million adults, children and youth—according to the USSR Central Board of Statistics, this is precisely the number of people studying in the Soviet Union. They are schoolchildren, college, vocational training, and also scores of millions of working people who raise their qualifications at various courses, special schools and institutes and learn new trades right on the job.

The school year round the land started with a lesson of the world and peace, as teachers talked of the high price our people had to pay for our peaceful today. World War II veterans who 40 years ago helped bring fascist Germany to its knees discussed the way to preserve peace, strengthen solidarity and reach a better understanding among peoples.

INTERBYTMASH-85
EXPECTING VISITORS

Preparations for the 3rd International exhibition of communal and household equipment—Interbytmash, to be held in Moscow on September 4-12—are in the final stages. The national flags of Belgium, Britain, Hungary, Italy, Poland, the USA, France, Finland, Japan, the USSR and other countries will be hoisted at the entrances to Krasnaya Pressa and Sokolniki exhibition complexes.

The previous exhibitions of communal and household equipment were also held in Moscow in 1958 and 1976. Over 140 million roubles' worth of export-import contracts was signed and more than 5 million roubles' worth of exhibits was purchased. This time the participants will display modern equipment of all destinations in housing, communal and household services. Within the framework of the exhibition a scientific and technological colloquium will be organized. The exhibition's programme includes National Days of China, FRG, Finland, GDR, Austria and Italy. A commercial centre of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade will function at the exhibition.

BARRIER TO
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Geneva. At the general discussion at the third conference reviewing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the Geneva Palace of Nations the representatives of Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Britain, Greece, Norway and some other states stressed that the treaty signed 15 years ago helped avert the spread of nuclear arms in the world. Most speakers also called for making the treaty a really universal one and expressed concern over the fact that this important international accord was still ignored by a certain number of nuclear, semi-nuclear and non-nuclear states. It was also stressed that the treaty laid a broad basis for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear power.

A mass demonstration of protest in Santiago against the bloody Pinochet regime demanded an immediate trial of a group of mercenaries who brutally murdered this past March three Chilean patriots and used to political repression and torture. Police used tear gas, water-cannon and clubs to break up the crowd. Several people were injured and over 80 arrested.

Police firing on demonstrators. Photo AP-TASS



September 1-6

WE SHOULD LOOK FOR A WAY OUT TOGETHER

(Continued from page 1)

that of some kind of confusion and uncertainty in Washington. The only way I can explain this is anxiety lest our initiatives should wreck the version of the Soviet Union being the "focus of evil" and the source of universal danger which, in fact, underlies the entire arms race policy. On the other hand, there is an impression of a shortage of responsibility for the destinies of peace. And this, honestly speaking, again and again brings us to the question whether it is at all possible in such an atmosphere to conduct business in a normal way and to build rational relations between countries.

The principal question which we must answer is whether we are at last ready to recognize that there is no other way but to live at peace with each other and whether we are prepared to switch our mentality and our mode of acting from a warlike to a peaceful track. As for the Soviet Union, we answer that question in the affirmative.

ABUSIVE WORDS ARE NO HELP IN A GOOD CAUSE

Touching on the coming Soviet-American summit talks, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the political atmosphere for talks takes shape well in advance. However, judging from the current practical policy of Washington its approach to the coming meeting in November can not but evoke concern. That, the Soviet leader said, is a "scenario of pressure, of attempts to drive us into a corner".

We are prepared to have a meaningful and businesslike talk — we can also present claims, Mikhail Gorbachev said. But here is what I am thinking about: Is it worthwhile for the sake of that to set up a summit meeting with which our nations and people on all continents associate their hopes for peace,

and for a secure and tranquil life? Abusive words are no help in a good cause.

SHEER FANTASY

Mikhail Gorbachev called the so-called "strategic defence initiative" (SDI) hatched by Washington "sheer fantasy and a pipe dream". However, even on a much more modest scale at which the strategic defence initiative, according to experts, can be implemented as an antimissile defence system limited to its capabilities, the SDI is very dangerous. This project, the Soviet leader stressed, will, no doubt, whip up the arms race in all areas, which means that the threat of war will increase. That is why this project is bad for us and for you and for everybody in general.

NOT TO ALLOW MATTERS TO REACH A CONFRONTATION

During the talk with representatives of the "Time" magazine Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the present level of development of science and technology makes the origination of a totally new situation, the commencement of a totally new stage of the arms race possible. Time is running out. So it is necessary to act fast enough and to muster political courage to stop the arms race, to start disarmament and the improvement of relations. Our countries simply cannot afford to allow matters to reach a confrontation, Mikhail Gorbachev said. For the destiny of the world, the destiny of world civilization really depends on our relations. We are prepared to work in this direction.

(The full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's interview with the "Time" magazine and his talk with its representatives is published in the Supplement to the "Moscow News" weekly No. 36.)



Disregard for U.S. national security

New York. The Reagan administration's decision to conduct a combat test of anti-satellite weapons evidences to a flagrant disregard for the arms control process and real interests of US national security, says a report by the Institute for Space and Security Studies.

The Soviet Union, it stresses, has repeatedly made proposals at the UN and also several times offered the US to conclude bilateral accords banning anti-satellite weapons. As for the US, the report stresses, it has turned down all Soviet proposals in this sphere.

ca and their provocative clashes with Africans. Also, among the arrested Front leaders are some members of the Indian National Congress — F. Meyer, B. Nair, and others.

President Reagan thinks that South African authorities have eliminated segregation and they could not be left out in the cold, as he told the WSJ radio station. Such was the US reply to the Indian prime minister and confirmation of its intention to carry on "constructive engagement" with apartheid South Africa.

Without active Western assistance the racists in Pretoria would just be unable to resist the freedom aspirations of a vast majority of people in South Africa, is the conclusion of a recent memorandum by the UDF leadership. It further stressed that there was a conspiracy between Western powers and transnational corporations. The US, Britain and West Germany, it pointed out, gave diplomatic, economic and military aid to the Botha regime.

The policy of the West, which calls for restoration of "law and order" in South Africa, given the current situation there is hypocritical and fraudulent, signifying support for the racist helmsman repression against the country's majority. Only a dismantling of apartheid and the rule of the white minority could and violence, for South Africa belongs to all the people living there.

REVERSES FOR 'CONTRAS'

Managua. The head of the political department of the Central People's Army Hugo Flores has urged the people of Nicaragua to launch a decisive attack on the counter-revolutionary gangs in the pay of the US administration.

Nicaraguan soldiers on September 2, the day of the Central People's Army, by moving the offensive against the hirelings who have invaded the republic from neighboring countries.

On the eve of the sixth anniversary of the army's liberation, Nicaraguan forces on new powerful blows at the counter-revolutionaries, led by around the village of El Estero on the border with Honduras.

The Nicaraguan people, winning in a war fought against them by the US, Torres stressed, despite growing military support from the Reagan administration, the Somoza thugs are being sweeping reverses.

Pentagon chief's tales

Washington. Addressing a convention in New Orleans of the reactionary "American Legion" organization, US Secretary Casper Weinberger, as usual, to start with, fabricated about a "major global Soviet military threat". At the same time he stressed the speeded up boosting of military potential by the US administration was almost a tactical factor which forced the USSR to talk with the US on the eve of the summit.

Washington would never mention the so-called "star wars" program, stressing that the White House used the notorious "strategic defence initiative" as a lever of political pressure on the Soviet Union.

The address is another indication that the US power structure has elements who would be hindered at any cost by a Soviet-American dialogue and limiting the arms race.

Mr. Weinberger is among the most zealous of them.

HISTORIANS MEET

Stuttgart. Over 2,000 scholars from 58 countries discussed a wide range of contemporary historical sciences at the 10th International Congress of Historians here. A representative delegation led by Academician S. Tikhvinsky took an active part in the work of all sessions and commissions of the forum.

Held for the first time in the history of such congresses, the round-table discussion "The Problems of Peace" was sponsored by the USSR. Like many delegates from other countries, the representatives of China, which participated for the first time, got acquainted with the liberalized Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union.

The congress featured, for the first time, the presence of the International Commission for the Study of the History of the Revolution, with over 20 countries taking part.



A recent demonstration of the British public in London (photo) sponsored by the drive against apartheid as part of a campaign of solidarity with the black population of South Africa demanded an end to the shameful policy of apartheid and the right for the people of South Africa to be their own masters. Contrary to the will of the world community and protests by the British and world public the Tory government is widening political, trade and economic links with the racists.

Telephoto TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

According to figures from the Central Bureau of statistics, the number of jobs in the country rose by more than 12 per cent over the first six months of this year. There are now nearly 200,000 people out of work there.

Unemployment is not stopping for the Israeli side who are the first to be sold bulk in private and state shops in line with the country's racial laws.

American authorities are dragging their feet over extradition to Yugoslavia of war criminal Andrej Arbutovic who was minister of the interior of the puppet "Independent state of Croatia" during the war and gave orders to shoot Yugoslav patriots. After the war he escaped retribution overseas, is the conclusion of the Yugoslav "Borba" newspaper.

The Japanese peace committee called inhabitants of the country to further enlarge the scope of national protest action against Tokyo's participation in US aggressive nuclear strategy.

TORIES KEEP MUM

London. The scandal around the sinking of the "Rainbow Warrior", the ship which sailed to the Greenpeace protest organization, has provoked responses, too, in the British press. Many people here ask why the British authorities are not doing anything in the case although they have nothing to do with the Oakland bombing.

Significantly, the ship in question, which is listed in the British maritime register, fell victim to a terrorist action which had a human death. It would be normal for Britain to launch its own investigation or at least take some concrete steps to find out all about the sabotage.

The criticism levelled at the government reminds one of a recently signed joint declaration by the US vice president and the British prime minister in which they went out of their way to assure the public they would actively fight "international terrorism". The "Rainbow" sinking gave the British Government a chance to curb terrorists but it preferred to do nothing instead—which is easy to guess why.

Italy being 'persuaded'

Rome. Head of the organization responsible for the "strategic defence initiative", as Washington calls the "star wars" program, Lieutenant-General of the US Air Force, Mr. Abrahamson has had talks with Defence Minister Spadolini and was received

by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Craxi. Abrahamson did not hide, the "Il Giornale d'Italia" paper notes, that the US was eager to get a formal consent by the Italian Government to participate in this project.

POVERTY IN U.S.

Washington. A report by the US Bureau of the Census indicates that last year 33.7 million people or 14.4 per cent of the American population lived in poverty. The hardest hit are national minorities. The report states that 9.4 million black Americans or 33.8 of their total

number, live below the official "poverty line", and their plight is shared by 4.8 million Spanish-speaking Americans, or 28.4 per cent of the total number of them. Significantly, in this distressed category are also 11.4 million teenagers under the age of 15.

Response

'MERITS' OF FREE ENTERPRISE

The US Census Bureau in Washington has published its report, and President Reagan decided to comment on it personally. According to him, this report could serve as further proof of the free-enterprise system. The main way to combat poverty, Reagan says, that it is present due to the free-enterprise system, is to avoid poverty in 1984.

The president forgot, however, that some of the free enterprise "merits" also included in the report. For example, that last year 33.7 million people, or 14.4 per cent of the population, and especially people belonging to national minorities, were in a disastrous

situation. According to the report, 9.4 million US blacks, or 33.8 per cent of the black population, were living below the official "poverty line". This is also true for 4.8 million Spanish-speaking Americans, or 28.4 per cent of this population group. 11.4 million teenagers below age 15, and who are just entering independent life, are also doomed to poverty.

The DUPI press agency also commented on the bureau's report, stating that the level of poverty in the USA is now higher than it was in 1980.

That is also a "merit" of the free-enterprise system.

Science and technology

LASER HELPS FORESTERS

Two lasers and a telescope with infrared optics form an original system which makes easier the work on tree-felling sites in Australia.

As soon as the forest is being cut on definite plots it becomes necessary to burn dry vegetation. An Australian Michael Watervert suggested to place two lasers on an ordinary truck. One of them with a small capacity serves for taking the aim, the other turns with the beam the marked sections. A telescope with infrared optics controls the preliminary guidance. All this makes it possible to direct the fire into the needed zone, any leaning to cause uncontrolled wood fires. The invention of Watervert will soon be introduced into production.

THE MYSTERY OF SEA TURTLES

Experts from the Museum of Natural History in La Rochelle, France, have since long been trying to solve the riddle of giant sea turtles who visit the Atlantic coast of France from June till October. These animals with the body length of up to 2.5 metres and weighing up to half a tonne disappear without leaving a trace in the remaining months of the year. Where? Scientists hope to unravel the mystery by means of radio transmitters fixed on the shells of turtles.

BANDAGE OF MOSS

Experts from the Institute of Orthopedy at London University have worked out a new surgical bandaging material on the basis of white peat moss. It is common knowledge that its cells can absorb 25 times more liquid than their own weight. In the new bandaging material the peat moss is mixed with the salt of alginate acid and the obtained mixture is applied to the gauze dressing. Before using, the peat moss is dried and ground, without being subjected to any other treatment.

OF INTEREST

Aerobics — not for everyone

The British Society of Physiotherapy published a report of experts who observed patients in 83 hospitals. Experts make an alarming conclusion that as a result of the introduction of various aerobic exercises, the number of cases of heart disease among British women is increasing. The experts also mention the cases of physical exhaustion as well as the poor quality of sleep which are noted by the aerobic enthusiasts.

IGOR DANILIN

PEACE OFFENSIVE

Our planet will have to rock with nuclear explosions in the 21st century too, if Washington does not change its policy, writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA G. Kuzyatsov, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Za Izbuzhenie" (Abroad) weekly. And to prevent this, notes the author, the USSR has unilaterally adopted a number of decisions:

1983: a moratorium on launching anti-satellite weapons into outer space until other countries refrain from doing so.

1985: temporary moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe for the sake of creating a favourable atmosphere at Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

1985: August: moratorium on all nuclear explosions for creating conditions to resume negotiations on complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests.

And all this, notes the author, after the historic commitment of the USSR in 1982 not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

JAPAN: REVERSE MOVEMENT

September 2 marks 40 years since the allied powers acknowledged the capitulation of imperial Japan aboard the "Missouri" battleship, but the grim legacy of the past is still haunting the country, writes V. Saprunov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Maybe Tokyo has at long last decided to pass a law on helping victims of the American atomic bombs while 370,000 of them are still alive? Or a law punishing war criminals, many of whom flourish in high posts in the government, business, education and health services? This legacy is quite observable in world affairs. Japan would do well to consent to the post-war borders as other states have done, something that still precludes the signing of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union the article emphasizes.

Nothing seems to be changing in these attitudes, while a reverse motion is gaining momentum. School textbooks are being deleted of the truth about Japan's acts of aggression against other nations and there are people seeking the passage of emergency laws in case of a new war and annihilation of the peaceful constitution and people's democratic gains.

PAKISTAN AND THE ANTI-AFGHAN POLICY OF THE USA

Pakistan, writes V. Matveyev, IZVESTIA's political analyst, not only serves as a springboard for the undeclared war of the USA against Afghanistan but is getting increasingly involved in it.

The irreversibility of such a policy for the national interests of Pakistan is obvious, notes the author. Nobody threatens Pakistan. The country needs peaceful relations with its neighbours, in pursuing an independent policy and not to be a pawn in other's hands.

There are possibilities for removing tension around Afghanistan by peaceful means. Negotiations have started and are going on for a number of years with Pakistan on the initiative of the Afghan side through the personal representative of UN Secretary-General D. Gorbachev.

Those in Washington not only closely watch the course of negotiations but are actively present at them, trying to influence in their own way the mind of Pakistan, stresses the author. The negotiations could have, surely, led to positive practical results. But each time when the sides approached the elaboration of mutually acceptable agreements, Pakistan, under the pressure of Washington, either advanced new conditions or rejected those with which it had agreed earlier.

WHY THE MISINFORMERS ARE TAKING PAINS

Subversive centres in the West, like the Free Europe radio station, slander with no indulgence Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, calling our countries a "centre of international terrorism", writes in PRAVDA Bulgarian journalist N. Kharanov. A false thesis is being advanced that socialism in Bulgaria is striving to "undermine the security of the West", "destabilize balance" in NATO countries. One lies upon on another. Arguments are being advanced, arousing the bewilderment of any unbiased person, notes the author.

Whence comes this frenzy against our country? Why, such attempts are being made by hired misinformers to slander it? It is easy to answer these questions. They are embittered with the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a loyal friend and associate of the Soviet Union, an active member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, enjoys a well-deserved international prestige. It pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and has become one of the factors of security and good-neighbourly cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula, stresses the author.

Wild animals in the capital

More and more often wild animals are seeking refuge in cities. For example, the number of wild... minks has immensely grown in Helsinki. These animals are usually very curious and almost have no fear of people. They quietly make their dwellings among the stones on the sea coast, not far from the most noisy places of the capital. Minks were brought here by sailors back in the twenties for artificial breeding in minkeries. A part of them were released. They adapted themselves well to local conditions and quickly

spread all over Finland from the north to its southernmost borderlands.

415! Who has more?

The history of literature knows many examples of little-known works. For example, A. Dumas-senior has written 250 novels and 25 plays. Balzac has left 150 works after his death. Lope de Vega is the author of 1,700 dramas from which only 470 have survived till our times. Record-holders in letter writing are Bernard Shaw and Voltaire — correspondingly 250,000 and 220,000. In our days a universally recognised champion-writer is George Simenon — 415 works.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE MOTOR-SHIP "PAVEL KORCHAGIN" HAS RETURNED TO ARKANGELSK FROM A CRUISE OF OVER 42,000 MILES — FROM THE WHITE SEA TO THE ANTARCTIC AND BACK. On board the ship are the members of the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition. On the way home it was on a rescue watch helping the scientific and expeditionary ship "Mikhail Somov", squeezed by ice-floes, until the icebreaker "Vladivostok" approached. From Arkhangelsk "Pavel Korchagin" will leave for a cruise along the Northern Sea Route. This time its freight is pipes for the builders of a gas pipeline.

● THE VISITORS TO THE MUSEUM OF ETHNOGRAPHY OPENING IN HOKTBERYAN, BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT MARGAR VILAGE IN ARMENIA, A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC, WHICH IS MORE THAN 175 YEARS OLD. The stocks of the rural museum include about 1,500 exhibits, among them documents, household articles, labor implements, rare photographs recreating the life in the village from the mid-19th century to our days.

STURGEONS FOR THE SEA OF AZOV

"Oysol" (Sturgeon) is the name of an incubation system for breeding sturgeon species, developed by experts at the Azov Zonal Research Institute of Fisheries.

The Sea of Azov has become noticeably saltier in recent years. This made experts pay attention to the possibility of breeding sturgeon species there. This is the only valuable food fish that can live in saline as well as in fresh water. The development of the "Oysol" installation became possible thanks to another important work — the development of the mathematical model of the Sea of Azov. Thus, it will become possible not only to give long-range forecasts of changes in the water composition of the Sea of Azov but also to concentrate efforts on the most promising versions of fish breeding.

FORESTS MAKE OUR PLANET HEALTHY



In the above photo is a landscape in Lithuania, one of the Baltic republics. To stop the shifting sand-dunes in the Kuršiai spit, their crumbling slopes have been planted with mountainous pine trees and grasses. The other photo shows a sapling of pine. By the beginning of the 21st century it will be 10 metres high. The person who carefully planted it on the site of a former shale quarry Sirgila in Estonia (another Baltic republic, neighbouring on Lithuania) realizes very well that the future of forests will determine the health of people and of our planet.

Scientists are now trying to clear up to what proportions forest plantings purify the air from various chemical substances, industrial dust and aerosols. One hectare of pine forest removes from the air 36 tonnes of dust annually, like a huge vacuum cleaner. For example, it was discovered that phytoncides — aromatic substances contained in forest air — have the ability to kill moribund bacteria.

People have become convinced that cutting forests down causes avalanches and floods, destructive drought and dry winds. And despite this, forests are being cut down with the growing demand for timber. Thus, more than eleven million hectares of tropical forests disappear in the world every year, while only one out of 10 hectares of destroyed forests is being recovered.



Much attention is being paid in the Soviet Union to solving this problem. The USSR timber industry is being transferred to a new basis — the continuous and inexhaustible use of forests. This principle has become a law, codified in the Fundamentals of forest legislation. For quite a long time more forests have been planted in the country than cut down. During the 10th Five-Year Development Plan period (1976-1990) alone planted trees covered an area of over 10 million hectares. Since 1965 the areas planted with forests have increased in the country by almost 45 million hectares.

Modern pipes for transcontinental gas pipelines

The experimental 34-kilometre thin-walled pipeline of the transcontinental gas pipeline Urengoi-Centre-2 is operating successfully.

The standard thickness of pipes in the section of the gas line is reduced from 17.5 up to 15.1 millimetres. Manufacture from the serial steel sheet, the pipes have endured not only production tests. Despite sharp changes in temperature, the tested section of the gas line has shown high reliability.

Decreasing thickness of pipes only by a little more than 2 millimetres allowed to reduce the metal-consumption rate of the pipeline by 13 per cent and the quantity of welding material by 22 per cent. Economic gain from this innovation is equal to the following figures: in laying gas pipes more than 5 million tonnes of pipes a year and over 25 thousand tonnes of welding materials are used in the USSR.

New purifying installations for tankers

The strictest analysis failed to reveal any traces of pollution in a ship's drained water and it had been pointed at installation designed by specialists from Leningrad. The installation uses electric discharges and chemical reagents to extract practically all admixtures which are then burnt in a boiler. With such installations are to be equipped the oil tanker ships now under construction. Under provision of an international convention every Soviet tanker has already been equipped with separation for fine purifying of the oil-polluted drainage waters. To exclude completely the spilling of polluted drainage waters into the sea, areas explicitly specified by the above convention the Soviet ships are supplied with special systems in which oil waste is accumulated and then passed ashore. Besides, every ship is equipped with an automated control system to protect pollution of the maritime environment.

Places to visit



The Cathedral of the Assumption and the staircase restored.

Smolensk's monuments

Smolensk is one of the oldest cities of Russia. It was mentioned for the first time in chronicles more than 1,100 years ago. It is one of the country's history as a city-key. As a result of the state's western borders, the city withstood enemy attacks directed at Moscow. The ancient ramparts and bastions of Smolensk, its fortress built under the reign of Boris Godunov as well as monuments erected in honour of heroes of the 1812 and the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 keep the memory of the valour and heroism of the city's inhabitants. The fortress which used to be the city's inhabitants is itself in need of protection. The ramparts and bastions are being restored. Their one-time function is replaced by civilian service: the Nikolai Gorky House of the telephone call office and in the Gorky House the branch of the museum — an exhibition of the city's history is now on. After restoration a cat will open in the Nikolai Gorky House. Other towers too will be given a new look.

Photo by Igor Cherkashnev

INTEREST

In his heart

There was nothing

surprising in the fact — such things happen with pensioners, so Vasily never sought medical advice.

The bullet was discovered during an X-ray taken for preventive purposes. Vasily was wounded in 1941 during World War II. Doctors saw the hole through which the bullet had entered his body but failed to find the bullet. He declared that it must have ricocheted and stuck in some place that presented no danger for the man's life.

Rate's number tears

On the Baltic Sea coast, the "sunny stone" picked up by people is now stored in an amber museum. Given birth by the amber-bearing pine trees which grew here 70 million years before, the precious stone has tested talent and aptitude of many generations. As a



result, a wide gamut of amber artifacts has been produced — from primitive adornments and beads to the most sophisticated handicraft wares of contemporary masters. There is a popular belief that it brings happiness and good

Science and technology

ELECTRONIC EYE IN THE OCEAN

An automatic device for analysing underground images has been set up at the P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Underground television is no surprise for anybody today. It helps see what is taking place deep under water. But until now the possibilities of modern technology were not used fully, because of delayed perception of the image with eyes and the brain which process all what they see. Even an experienced observer could miss an interesting object on the bottom, having no sufficient time to determine or simply to notice it on the TV screen.

The new device sifts out everything superfluous and provides the researcher only with the information he needs at the given moment.

The great merit of the new instrument is that it can adapt itself to surroundings. In case the bottom structure, water transparency and illumination change, the operator does not have to regulate or correct anything because the automation device does all this.

The new instrument has vast opportunities: it can "see" in infrared rays. This is a most valuable quality to determine temperature deep in the sea. Even at a depth of several thousand metres the automatic device will outline a zone with a definite water temperature. This will help, say, mark on the map of the ocean bed the areas of underground volcanoes.

It can be of invaluable help in underground navigation to lay a course for adaptive robots working in deep waters or on

the ocean bed. It will inspect the locality, choose the best route for the advancement of the robot in the present area, proceeding from the scientific tasks it is supposed to fulfil.

PHOTOGRAPHS WITHOUT SILVER

Basically new light-sensitive materials which, unlike the photographic paper and the film currently produced by industry, do not contain the scarce silver, do not fear daylight and can be kept for a long time without special packaging, have been developed at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, the Byelorussian SSR Academy of Sciences. Scientists turned over an unusual enterprise — the Minsk Konsomolka clothes production association — for experimental application of one of the new materials called the paper of direct blackening.

Putting the curve on the paper and giving a pulse of ultraviolet radiation, the workers can get, in a minute or two, a ready pattern as the imprint appears without a developer and fixative. Formerly several hours were needed to prepare such a pattern. Chemical workers replaced the expensive silver with cheap polymers and began impregnating with them not only the paper but also fabrics and films.

For the time being the new material is difficult to apply in amateur photography because it will be necessary to reorganize the industry producing films, paper, reagents and colorants. But for many technical branches this method is very promising.

This invention of Byelorussian scientists will help reduce the consumption of scarce silver in various technical photo-processes and reserve it for electrical engineering, electronics and other modern industrial branches.

Secrets of ancient craft disclosed

A method developed by Soviet specialists of the Soyuzrestavratsiya (Union Restoration) association, permits to restore ancient tin-and-mica artifacts. The most difficult thing is finding mica, says Fyodor Sokolov, one of the authors of the invention. Now it is extracted by splinters, while restorers need crystals of large dimensions and rare shades of colour — ruby, smoky, green. They are specially looked for at many mines and extracted by hand. The new method helped restore the former outlook to the

window-panes in one of the Moscow Kremlin palaces, to unique lanterns, among them the masterpieces of Russian applied art — the lanterns of the St. Basil's Cathedral on Red Square in Moscow.

The keyday of the Russian mica craft is dated way back to the 17th century, when Russian masters created their best artifacts out of transparent crystals. Later, with the advent of glass industry, their methods were hurried in oblivion and now they have received a new lease of life.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet books in the newly-free countries

V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga sends its produce to 140 countries. Its Director-General Yuri LEONOV speaks below about the work of the association.

Our trade-mark — an open book against the background of the globe — is well known in more than 80 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Every year Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga offers to its foreign readers more than 20,000 titles of books brought out by Soviet Union publishing houses in Russian and foreign languages, including Arabic, Portuguese, Spanish, Amharic, Swahili, Hausa, Hindi and others.

The themes of these publications vary. More than 50 per cent of orders from Asian, African and Latin American countries are those for socio-political and economic literature.

There is a high demand for textbooks and other teaching aids, brought out by the Soviet publishers Mir, Progress and Russkiy Yazyk. At present various educational establishments of Africa use as manuals 158 books by Soviet authors in natural sciences and humanities. In Peru 22 textbooks, in Mexico 10 and Brazil 48. Soviet educational books are used in the universities and colleges of Sri Lanka, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and India. In the latter over the past 10 years the Soviet-Indian commission on textbooks has recommended about 300 Soviet books for the country's educational establishments.

In many letters coming in from Asian, African and Latin American countries, addressed to Soviet publishers, people invariably highly appreciate the translation and the method of the interpretation of the material. For example, Moises Ali Hamad from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, writes: "I want to express my admiration with the books of your publishing house in my basic profession of an engineer-mechanic. All the books brought out by the Mir Publishers on this subject have become the pride of my home library. I often use them as a reference material which facilitates helps in my work."

Readers from Asian, African and Latin American countries share their impressions of belles lettres by Russian and Soviet authors read by them. By the orders which we receive from those countries we become convinced that the demand for Soviet belles lettres and books for children is rising. Great is interest in the works of classics — Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Leo Tolstoy, Maxim Gorky and Mikhail Sholokhov. Perhaps, the most widely read author in those countries is Maxim Gorky. "Never before have I read books so rich in humanistic content," said about Gorky's books the reader from Peru, Maria Hidalgo.

The 5th Moscow Book Fair will be held in September. Its sponsors are the USSR Committee for Publishing, the All-Union Copyright Agency and Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. It is expected to display the books of 2,700 firms and organizations from Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia. New participants will hail from India, Senegal, Guyana and other countries.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

MIXED MARRIAGES: STATISTICS CONCLUSIONS

How widespread is the conviction in this country, populated by over a hundred nations and nationalities that nationality does not really matter in marriage? Answering this question the SOVIETSKAYA LITVA paper cites some facts and figures.

In 1939 the USSR had some three million mixed families, some eight million in 1970, and nearly ten million in 1979. Over this period the total number of families grew roughly by 18 per cent, while the figure of ethnically mixed marriages went up by over three times. Three quarters of such families live in towns.

Kazakhstan has the most such families. The thing is that peoples from all over the land went to open up the virgin lands there in the 30s. Over 15 years Kazakhstan's population increased, due to migration, by 1.5 million, mostly young people.

In the Baltic republics the share of mixed marriages stands at 20.2 per cent in Latvia, 11.2 per cent in Estonia and 9.6 per cent in Lithuania. These indicators are made up of various factors, the paper points out, ranging from purely individual, reflecting the traits of the national character, to objective ones like a people's migrating tendencies. Thus intensive migration in Latvia where the native population amounts to 53 per cent increases the chances of mixed marriages.

EXPERIMENT IN SCHOOL

How to raise a child a good person? What could school do in this respect and what the contemporary teacher should be like? — these questions are pondered

by Georgian writer Chabua Amireidzhi in the SOVIETSKAYA LITVA newspaper.

It is precisely in early childhood that the fundamentals of personal morals and ethics are formed, the writer argues, but this is a very complex and lengthy process, and both family and school should contribute to that. There are lots of parents complaining that their offsprings do not like and want to study and try all sorts of tricks in school. I think children are not to blame, for the blame rests with us, parents and teachers. The time when discipline came of fear of punishment is long gone, and fear itself is a bad helper. Children need love, and that will yield a durable link of interest and affinity between teacher and pupil.

But how is one to go about lomenting this feeling? It is hard to imagine a school when every pupil unreservedly loves his teacher and the teacher has similar love for every pupil. And still this is possible. There is such a school in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. You will hardly believe it but children there who have to miss school due to sickness tearfully implore their parents to let them attend classes despite the high temperature. We made a film about that school. Its teachers show us an example of a lofty civic and moral duty. They are a different lot — some lack a special teacher education, many left high positions and big salaries to work in school, some were journalists and some research associates; the thing that unites them is love for their pupils, under the general guidance of Professor Ramishvili, the author points out.

Things happening in that school have an experimental nature but still are very significant for the entire educational process there is subordinate to the precept

of the civil formula — to give society everything but take from it just the modicum required to give everything back again.

THE 'WHITE CONTINENT' ANSWERS QUESTIONS PUT BY RESEARCHERS

The 30th jubilee Soviet Antarctic expedition began work on the "white continent" this year. Seven scientific stations are operating in the Antarctic under the Soviet flag. Scientists have been conducting of late, writes the magazine PRIRODA I CHELOVEK (Nature and Man), serious investigations to control the state of environment. The Antarctic is the cleanest continent. Therefore, it can serve as a model of sorts for comparing with other parts of our planet. A group on climate monitoring has been working for many years at the Mirny observatory. Without information created by the Antarctic stations it is impossible to obtain the model of the weather formation on the Earth. Samples of snow and air are taken there and then thoroughly analysed. The study of thick ice produces major scientific results.

The man not only studies and develops the Antarctic, stresses the magazine. Already today he must foresee the consequences of his interference in the life of the continent. Therefore, the tasks of the Antarctic expedition include studying the influence of human activity on the nature of the Antarctic and the elaboration of measures to prevent disturbances of the ecological system. The programme of the expedition's work includes a study of a wide range of scientific problems from understanding the processes in outer space to investigations of the bowels of the Earth and the ocean.

